

By Wallace Irwin

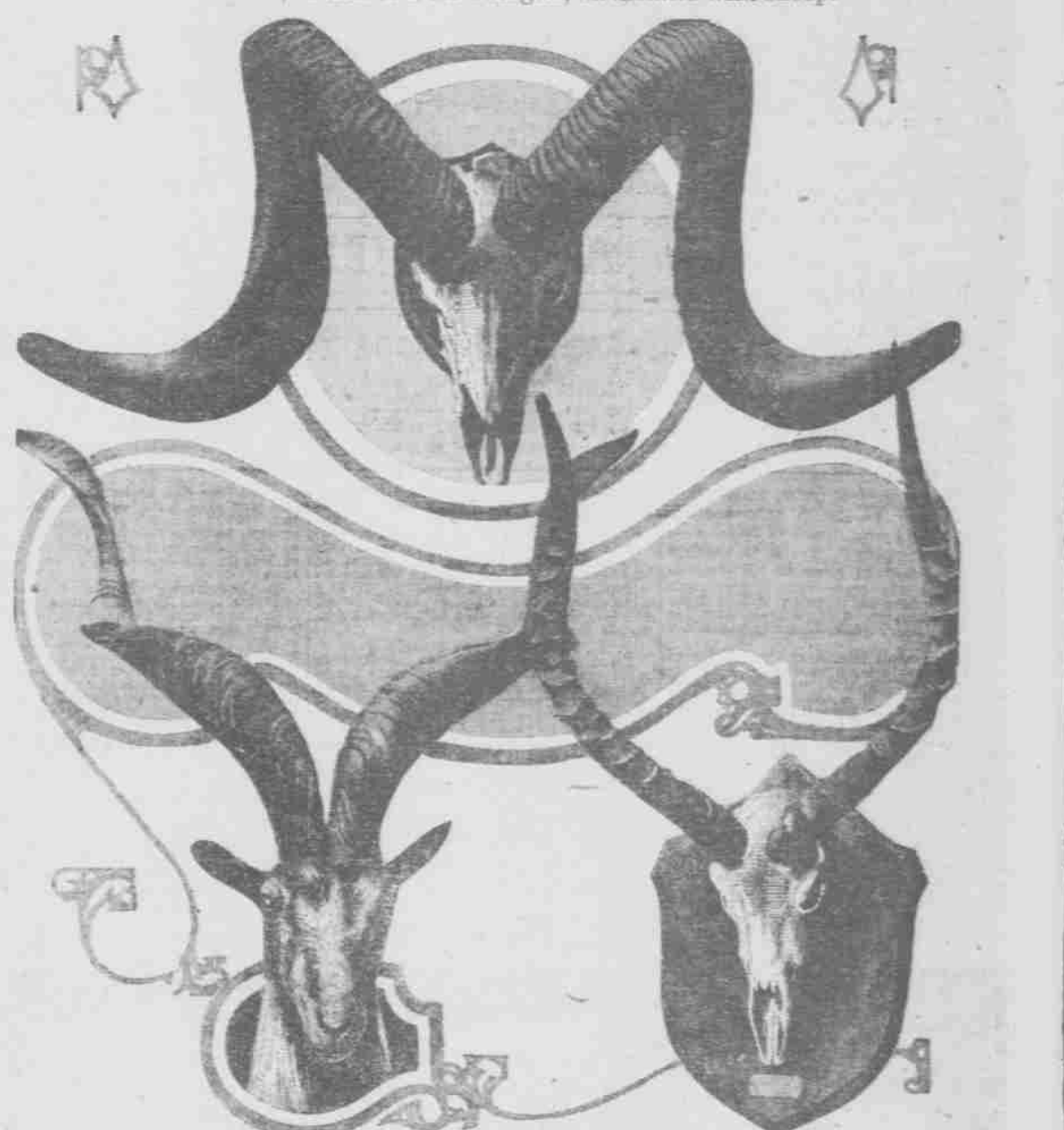
The Little Things That Make or Mar Married Life
By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

European War Causes Tremendous Increase in Beef Exportations to England; Argentine Cattlemen Jealous of American Packing Houses Located There

VIRGINIA KIRTLEY, BEAUTY-MUTUAL STAR, IN HER KITCHEN.

Some of the Strange Forms Seen on Various Animals

The Pampas or Marco Polo's Argali, an Asiatic wild sheep



The Markhar, a wild goat of the Himalayas. The Impala, a South African antelope

BY GARRETT B. SHERISS

A FASCINATING and very instructive book might be about horns. More distinctive than any other part of the organism horns are evidently important for purposes of offense and defense. They are, above all, natural weapons. They tell the story of the struggle for existence which has always gone on since the beginning of time. Among the gigantic animals of prehistoric times and ancient geological times there were some that had horns as large as the modern ones. The horns of the great triceratops, of the horned beasts of western Asia which wore its horns on a huge shield, and of the bighorn sheep of today possessing horns hardly remarkable for size and shape that the primordial world of giants

The horned animals are unimpressive in appearance, and in fact the earth supports. They are like a knight, accoutred and armed by her own hand. Among the man's trophies there are none of him more proud than the weapon some great skilled champion of Cerrus of the Bos, the deer, or the families, for there are none the

every hunting hall and sportsman's club covered with the defiant air-borne feathers from the heads of stags, moose, bison, prong-horns, and other noble game animals.

One can see at a glance that some of our best intended riders are lacking like those of a billiard ball, and a Paul Jones grip on the enemy-leaving the masters together, so to speak, to fight out the rest of the match on corrugated surfaces. Increasingly, the fiction, two pairs of horns like those of a bull, usually come apart until on the edge of the combatants has fallen.

Some of the big fighting aces, like the "Red of the World," the "Red of the Pamirs," possess horns that form complete spirals, and look as though they might be used as a very effective ice weapons. But their owners know how to handle them with all the skill of a crack of the old days, twisting off an enemy's battle with his sickle-shaped scimitar.

While the primary purpose of a horn can be to indicate an animal's sex, there are many cases they manifestly play a part in adornment also. They are

of profection to the female, which serves as an attraction toward her companion. We cannot suppose, other than the male, commanding air which the possession of a large, well shaped horn affords the male, that the dominance in sex attraction or is not looked upon with admiration for every side the animal kingdom is full of instances in which the males are styled to be sexual ornamentation. Physiologically horns are analogous to those very disagreeable things called warts. They are the growth of the epidermic like nails, claws and hoofs. Hair has a similar origin, and the same cases, like that of the rhinoceros, where the plates are composed of a mass of coarse pigmented hairs supported by a bony excrecence at the base. Naturally the plates, in their construction, some kinds being hollow while other kinds contain solid cores. Horns and antlers have hollow horns, and antelopes have solid ones. Antlers, strictly speaking, are not the same as horns, although they serve a similar purpose. The consist of bone growing from the skull, and are shed. A stag's antlers are renewed every year, falling off late in the winter. Antlers are characterized by their sexual characteristics and belong essentially to the male. Among deer, only